
HAWLEY'S
SOLIDIFIED
DENTAL CREAM
FOR CLEANSING, WHITENING AND PROTECTING
SERVING THE TEETH!

THIS article is prepared with the greatest care upon scientific principles, and warranted not to contain anything in the slightest degree deleterious to the teeth or gums. Some of our most eminent Dental Surgeons have given their sanction, and cheerfully recommend it as a preparation of superior quality for cleansing, whitening and preserving the TEETH. It cleans them readily, rendering them beautifully white and purely, without the slightest injury to the enamel. It is healing to the gums where they are ulcerated and sore. It is also an excellent disinfecter for all decayed teeth, which are often exceedingly offensive. It gives a rich and creamy taste to the mouth, clearing it thoroughly, and imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Prepared only by **A. HAWLEY**, 126 & 140, N. W. Cor. 10th, and Lombard Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

And sold by all Druggists. Price 25 ct.

TESTIMONIALS.

The following opinion of Dr. White, as the highest esteem in which he holds the Dental Cream, must be sufficient evidence of its value. He quotes other testimonials in detail, is needless, contenting ourselves by simply giving the names and addresses of persons who speak of its excellency for the purpose.

PHILADELPHIA, April 15, 1863.

Having carefully examined A. Hawley's "Sulphidated Dental Cream," I hereby cheerfully recommend it to the public generally. It is an excellent preparation for cleansing and preserving the teeth, and can be used by all persons with the utmost confidence, as its properties are perfectly harmless. Besides preserving the teeth, it promotes a healthy action to the gums, and imparts a pleasant taste to the breath.

Dr. W. R. WHITE, 1203 Arch St.

Thos. Ingram, Dentist, M. D. N. Fourth st.

J. Birney, 254 S. Sixth st.; E. Vanderlicke, Surgeon Dentist, 423 Arch st.; C. A. Kingsbury, Dentist, 1119 Walnut st. S. Dillingham, D. D. S., 734 Arch st.; F. M. Dixon, 827 Arch st.; Edward Townsend, Dentist, 526 N. Fourth st.; L. H. Dorgan, Dentist, 805 N. Tenth st. M. L. Long, Dentist, 629 N. Sixth st.

[May 31—1y.]

Business College
N. E. Corner of Tenth and Chestnut Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., PRINCIPAL.

A MODEL BUSINESS COLLEGE.
THE only Commercial Institution in the
State conducted upon an original and
thoroughly practical system of ACTUAL
BUSINESS TRAINING, its working prin-
ciple being based upon a system de-
veloped by the Principal upon a Model Plan
of which have been fully tested and approved
as the most useful and interesting mode of
practical instruction ever devised, saving la-
bor and time, and qualifying the Student in
the most effective manner, to enter at once
upon the duties of the Counting House, or
any other position of usefulness in active business
life. The most rapid establishment of
the kind in the country.

The rooms occupied embrace the whole of
the second story, and a portion of the third,
in the large building corner of Tenth and
Chestnut streets, and for convenience and
cheapness are well equipped. They are fitted
out and furnished in the best and most un-
derstandable manner, and arranged with Business
Offices, Counting Houses, Stationery Store,
Telegraph Office, and a Bank supplied with
elegantly engraved lithographic notes, to be
used by Students in the practical routine of
business, which is carried on as systematically
as in the best regulated commercial and
financial establishments.


Students are not only instructed, combin-
ing theory and practice in the most perfect

anner, presents unduplicated advantages over the merely theoretic methods of ordinary "commercial colleges."

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

embraces Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, Plain and Ornamental Penmanship, Business Correspondence, Commercial Law, Lectures on Business Affairs, Commercial Customs, Forms, &c., with their practical application to the details, in the various departments of trade and commerce; also, Algebra, and the Higher Mathematics, Photography, the Art of detecting Counterfeit Money, Engineering, Surveying, Navigation and Telegraphing, constituting the most complete and comprehensive course ever adopted in any commercial institution.

Young men in all parts of the country who wish to qualify themselves for active business



HIGHEST PREMIUM

CLOTHES WRINGER

SELF-ADJUSTING AND ADJUSTABLE, WITH
COG-WHEEL REGULATOR.

FOR SALE BY
SHEDS & BUEHLER,
GETTYSBURG, PA.

FROM innumerable recommendations, we
gather the following :

Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, in 1861.

" I am most happy to speak in the very highest
terms of the "Universal Clothes-Wringer." "
The hardest part of washing duty work is in
my opinion, the wringing; and the inventor
of this machine may have the satisfaction of
feeling that he has changed one of the most
toilsome parts of woman's work into a very re-
laxative amusement. The laundress looks upon
upon it as a great blessing. I look upon it as
among the most useful articles in the house."

BROOKLYN, October, 1861.

Price—\$8 00.
May 2d, 1864.

Young Men and Old Men,
DO not allow your mothers and your wives
to wear out their precious lives over the
old wash tub any longer but like true men
and laborers present them with an "Ex-
celsior Washer," and a cloud of frowns and
cross words on wash days depend upon it
cheerful faces will greet you.

Dec. 15. **TYSON & BRO,**
Gettysburg, Pa.

Spectacles, Spectacles.
JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and
Spectacles, on York street, has now on hand
a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel
Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will
favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver,
May 27.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

EDITOR OF SENTINEL.—Dear Sir:—With your permission I wish to say to the readers of your paper that I will send, by return mail, to all who wish it (free) a Recipe, with full directions for making and using a simple Vegetable Balm, that will effectually remove, in ten days Pimples, Blisters, Tans, Freckles, and all impurities of the Skin, leaving the same soft, clear smooth and beautiful.

I will also mail free to those having Bald Heads, or Bare Faces, simple directions and ingredients for a simple Ointment, that will effectually grow a full growth of Luxuriant Hair, Whiskers, or a Moustache, in less than thirty days.

All applications answered by return mail without charge. Respectfully yours,

THOS. F. CHAPMAN, Chemist,
Feb. 28.—3m. 831 Broadway, New York.

WISKERS!! WISKERS!!—Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? Our Grecian Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six weeks. Price, 1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, on receipt of price.

Address: WARNER & CO., Box 135, Brooklyn, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.—The undersigned having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years, with a severe lung affection and that fatal disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be valuable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address: Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county,
Feb. 14.—3m. New York.

Old Eyes Made New.

PAMULET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address:

E. B. POOTE, M. D.,
1130 Broadway, N. Y.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff.

THIS Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article known for curing the Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Headache. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of Sore Eyes, Deafness has been greatly improved by its use.

It is fragrant and agreeable, and gives immediate relief to the dull heavy pains caused by diseases of the head. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating. It opens and purges out all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. More than thirty years' sale and use of Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff has proved its great value for all the common diseases of the head, and at this moment stands higher than ever before.

It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere. Lead the certificates of wholesale Druggists in 1864.

The undersigned having for many years been acquainted with Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff, and sold it in our whole sale trade, cheerfully state, that we believe it to be equal, in every respect, to the recommendations given of it for the cure of Catarrh Affections, and that it is decidedly the best article we have ever known for all common diseases of the head.

B. R. & Perry, Reed, Anston & Co., Brown, Lamson & Co., Reed, Cutler & Co., Seth W. Fawcett, Wilson, Fairbank & Co., Houshaw, Edwards & Co., New York; H. H. Hay, Portland, Maine; Barnes & Park, A. B. & D. Sands, Stephen Paul & Co., Israel Mink & Co., McKesson & Robbins, A. L. Sevel & Co., M. Ward, Close & Co., Bush & Gale, New York.

For Sale by all Druggists. Try it.
Nov. 15.—1y

WISKERS!!—Those wishing a fine set of whiskers, a nice moustache, or a beautiful head of glossy hair, will please read the card of THOS. F. CHAPMAN in another part of this paper.

DEAFNESS. Blindness and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, [formerly of Leyden, Holland.] No. 519 Pine Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and County can be seen at his Office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

[June 28.—1y]

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,
No. 87 Park Row, New York, and 6 State St Boston, are our Agents for the SEVENIX on those cities, and are authorized to take Advertisements and Subscriptions for us at our lowest rates.

Notice.

THE first and final account of Sebastian Sitkal, late of Huntington township, deceased, has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, on the 17th day of APRIL next, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, Prouty.

March 21.

To Collectors.

THE Collectors of County and State Taxes for 1865 are hereby informed that their Duplicates are ready, and they are requested to call for them at the Commissioners' Office.

J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

March 21.—3t

Old Gold and Silver Wanted.

THE highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver; the present is a favorable time to sell, the premium on it being large. Also, Gold and Silver Coins purchased, and the highest price given by

JOSPH. BEVAN,
Watchmaker & Jeweler, York street.

Feb. 24.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL,
CORNER FOURTH AND GRANT STREETS,
PITTSBURG, PA.

V. FEHL, Proprietor.

This House is in a central location, and convenient to the R. R. Depots and Steam Boat Landings.

Aug. 9.—ly

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSPH. BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, on York street, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

May 27.

Excelsior!! Excelsior!!

THE Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the world; call and examine it at once. Office at the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON & BRO.

Dec. 15.

Wanted.

A YOUTH of 15 to 17 years of age, to learn the Watchmaking and Jewelry business; he must be of good moral character, and possess a fair share of mechanical talent. No compensation allowed the first year.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Feb. 7.

Vendue Notes Due.

THE Vendue Notes given at the sale of PETER BUSHEY, in Mountjoy township, on the 17th day of March, 1864, payable in one year, are now due. The notes have been left in the hands of MOSES HARRIS, Esq., of said township; and those who have given said Notes are hereby notified to call and settle the same with him without delay.

March 28, 1865.—3t

KOLLOCK'S Levain, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at

Dr. R. HORN'S Drug Store.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—MONDAY LAST.	
Superfine Flour.....	\$7 70 to 8 00
Red Wheat.....	1 60 to 1 70
White Wheat.....	1 70 to 1 80
Corn.....	20 to 25
Rye.....	40 to 45
Oats.....	15 to 20
Barley.....	25 to 30
Flax Seed.....	30 to 35
Timothy Seed.....	15 to 20
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....	11 50
Do, per bag.....	60 to 65
Guano per hundred.....	1 25 to 1 50

BALTIMORE—MONDAY LAST.	
Flour.....	\$9 50 to 9 60
Wheat.....	2 12 to 2 20
Rye.....	1 50 to 1 55
Corn.....	20 to 25
Oats.....	15 to 20
Barley.....	25 to 30
Flax Seed.....	30 to 35
Timothy Seed.....	15 to 20
Plaster of Paris, per ton.....	11 50
Do, per bag.....	60 to 65
Guano per hundred.....	1 25 to 1 50

The Christian Commission.

Notice to Everybody.

TWO WEEKS FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

DURING the fortnight commencing April 2d, we will devote 25 per cent. of all the retail sales at our counter, of

ALBUMS, STEREOGRAPHIC VIEWS, and CARD PHOTOGRAPHS.

Also Remittances by Mail for the same, when so specified, to the relief of our sick and wounded Soldiers, through the instrumentality of the Christian Commission.

Orders by mail for this object, bearing date any time previous to May 1st, will be received and the 25 per cent. paid over.

The acknowledgment of the Treasurer of the Christian Commission will be sent when requested.

The goods will be sold at our usual printed catalogue prices.

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
501 Broadway,
Three Doors from St. Nicholas Hotel, New York.
April 4.

THE PHENIX PECTORAL.

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

THE PHENIX PECTORAL, OR COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY AND SENECA SNAKE ROOT, WILL CURE THE DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, Such as Colds, Coughs, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Sore Throat, Whooping Cough, &c.

ITS TIMELY USE WILL PREVENT PULMONARY CONSUMPTION.

AND even where this fearful disease has taken hold it will afford greater relief than any other medicine.

Miss Kate Vandorslice, of Pittsburg, says: "I was benefited more by using the Phoenix Pectoral than any other medicine I ever used."

Elias Oberholtzer, of Lionville, Chester co., was cured of a cough of many years' standing by using the Phoenix Pectoral.

Joseph Lukens, of Hall street, Phoenixville, certifies that he was cured of a cough of two years standing, when all other medicines had failed, by the use of the Phoenix Pectoral.

Jacob Powers certifies that he has sold hundreds of bottles of the Phoenix Pectoral, and that all who used it bear testimony of its wonderful effects in curing coughs.

John Royer, editor of the Independent Phoenix, having used it, has no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy for cough, hoarseness and irritation in the throat.

The West Chester Jeffersonian says: "We have known Dr. Oberholtzer personally a number of years, and it gives us the greater pleasure to recommend his medicine inasmuch as the public rarely have the benefit of family medicines prepared by a physician of his acquirements and experience."

Dr. Oberholtzer is a member of the Alumni of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, at which institution he graduated in 1854.

Pottstown, Jan. 3d, 1865.

This certifies that I have used the Phoenix Pectoral in my family, and I recommend it to the public as the very best remedy for Cough and Croup in children.

One of my children was taken with a cold accompanied with a Croupy Cough; so I used it, and it could not talk or scarcely breathe. Having heard so much said about the Phoenix Pectoral I procured a bottle of it. The first dose relieved the difficulty of breathing and before the child had taken one-fourth of the bottle it was entirely well. Every family should have it in their house.

Signed,
Mrs. Mary Butler, mother of Hon. Wm. Butler, President Judge of the Chester and Delaware District, says that she cannot do without the Phoenix Pectoral.

Dr. George B. Wood, Professor of the practice of Medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, Physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital, and one of the authors of the United States Dispensary, says of the Seneca Snake Root: "Its action is specially directed to the lungs."

The proprietor of this medicine has so much confidence in its curative powers, from the testimony of hundreds who have used it, that the money will be refunded to any purchaser who is not satisfied with its effects.

It is so pleasant to take that children cry for it.

It costs only THIRTY-FIVE CENTS, large bottles ONE DOLLAR.

It is intended for only one class of diseases, namely, those of the Throat and Lungs.

Prepared only by

LEVI OBERHOLTZER, M. D.,
Phoenixville, Pa.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN,
No. 23 North Sixth st., Phila., Wholesale Agents, and

F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin street, New York.

For sale by A. D. Buchler, S. S. Forney, and Dr. R. Horn, Gettysburg.

N. B.—If your nearest druggist or store-keeper does not keep this medicine do not let him put you off with some other medicine, because he makes more money on it, but send at once to one of the Agents for it.

April 4, '65.—3m

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It is so pleasant to take that children cry for it.

It costs only THIRTY-FIVE CENTS, large bottles ONE DOLLAR.

It is intended for only one class of diseases, namely, those of the Throat and Lungs.

Prepared only by

President Petroleum Company.

PRESIDENT, VENANGO COUNTY, PA.
ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

OFFICERS:
President—AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., N. Y.
Treasurer—L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., N. Y.
Secretary—J. EDWIN CONANT, Esq., N. Y.
General Resident Sup't—JNO. M. CLAPP, Esq., Council Bluffs, IOWA.
AMORY EDWARDS, Esq., New York.
EBEN D. CROCKER, Esq., of Crocker & Warren, New York.
FLETCHER WESTRAY, Esq., of Westray, Gibbs & Hardcastle, New York.
J. M. CLAPP, Esq., President, Venango county, Pa.
L. H. SIMPSON, Esq., of L. H. Simpson & Co., New York.

Its lands are put into the Company at the unprecedented low price of One Hundred Dollars per Acre, the lowest ever known for Oil-bearing Territory and forms its

CAPITAL STOCK, \$5,000,000.
In Shares of \$25 Each, par Value.—Subscription Price, \$3 per Share.
Being in full payment for a \$25 share. No further call or assessment to be made.
20,000 Shares, or \$100,000 Reserved for Working Capital.

Parties Subscribing in this Company will be entitled to an Equal Interest in two other Companies adjoining, without further charge.

The lands of these Companies are located on the Allegheny River, and on Hemlock, Potomac, and McCrex creeks, making an Oil-bearing Territory of over ten and a half miles in extent.

The wells on this property are being sunk with great vigor, and promise large supplies of oil.

To the capitalists, and to parties of limited means, unsurpassed inducements are offered. Persons investing in this Company get \$3 stock and the above BONUS for each \$1 invested, without further call or assessment.

Subscription books, maps, and all other information, can be obtained at the office of the Subscription Agents.

L. H. SIMPSON & CO.,
No. 64 Cedar St., New York.
WM. KING, Agent for the Company, at Harrisburg, address P. O. Box 249.
March 28.—3t

SEE HERE!

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT!

The largest and most complete Steam Dyeing and Scouring Establishment in the world! Great combination of

FRENCH, GERMAN, & AMERICAN SKILLS!

Almost every description of Silk and Woolen Fabric, Cleaned and Dyed to give satisfaction—KID GLOVES, cleaned and dyed in the first style of the Art! Now is the time for Renovating Spring Apparel!

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
Philad'a. Office: 47 North Eighth Street, between Market & Arch, East Side.
New York Offices: Nos. 5 & 7 John St., and 713 Broadway.
March 28.—3m

MILLINERY GOODS.

BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,
WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 431 MARKET STREET, north side, PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their usual handsome variety of

Ribbons, Bonnet Materials, Fancy Bonnets, Ladies' Hats, Misses Hats, Riches, Laces, and all other articles required by the

MILLINERY TRADE!

By long experience and strict attention to this branch of business exclusively, we flatter ourselves that we can offer inducements, in variety, styles, quality and moderate prices—not everywhere to be found. The attention of MILLINERS, and MERCHANTS is respectfully solicited.

Particular attention paid to filling Orders.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
CORNER OF HANOVER & SOUTH STS.
NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Grocery & Queensware Store.

JUST opened with fresh and good Goods, a choice variety of everything usually kept in a first class store.

Particular attention given in the selection of fine teas of China and Granite Ware, choice Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Spices, Flavoring Extracts, Canned and Pickled Fruits, Worcestershire, Cumberland, and other Sauces, Cheese, Crackers, and everything else in our line, that a discriminating public may require. Full assortments of Coal Oil Lamps, Writing Papers, Queensware, Willow, Cedar, Stone and Earthen Ware, Salt, Fish, Oils, Iron and Nails, kept constantly on hand.

Goods will be replenished frequently, kept clean and nice, sold at the lowest possible prices, and delivered at any part of the town. Please give us a call.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
Carlisle, March 7.—1m.
Cash paid for country produce.

The Popular 7-30 Loan.

THE First National Bank of Gettysburg has been designated a Depository and Financial Agent of the United States, and will furnish the popular 7-30 Coupon Notes, free from all taxes, and convertible at maturity into 5-20 6 per cent. Gold Bonds.

These 7-30 and 10-40 Bonds, on year Certificates and all other Government securities, will buy Gold and Silver, cash Coupons, and make collections promptly on all accessible points.

GEO. ARNOLD,
Dec. 27. Cashier.

Herbst's Line.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he is still running a line of FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore every week. He is prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity. He will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly at Gettysburg. His cars run to the Warehouse of J. H. Bosley, 203 North Street, Baltimore. He invites the attention of the public to his line, assuring them that he will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize him.

SAMUEL HERBST.
HAY WANTED. The highest price paid for good Timothy.
Oct. 25.—5t

Watches, Watches, Watches.

THE undersigned has just returned from the Cities with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, selected with particular care, and which he can sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be Good time-keepers. Also an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS, &c.

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch, are requested to call and examine my assortment.

Sign of the Watch and Spectacles, York street, Gettysburg.
Sept. 29.

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY THE 17TH DAY OF APRIL, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

135. The first and final Guardian account of Samuel Roth, Guardian of Daniel Stump, minor child of John Stump, deceased.

136. The first account of George Fickinger and George Lough, Executors of John Fickinger, late of Berwick township.

137. Third and final account of Solomon Starnes, Jr., Administrator of Solomon Starnes, Sr., deceased.

138. The first account of Peter Sell and Andrew Sell, Executors of Abraham Sell, dec'd.

139. First and final account of Daniel Baker, (Potter.) Executor of Molly Baker, deceased.

140. The account of John Roman Herz, Executor of the last will and testament of John Herz, late of Tyrone township, Adams county.

141. The account of William Weikert, Executor of the last will and testament of Solomon Sell, late of Littlestown, deceased.

142. The first and final account of Amos Leffer, Administrator of bonds non, con testations, of Abraham Blehl, deceased.

143. The account of Lavina S. Budd, Executrix of the will of Maria Herder, dec'd.

144. Second and final account of Henry Benner, Administrator of Albert S. Valentine, deceased.

145. The second and final account of Wm. D. Taylor, acting Administrator of the estate of Joseph Taylor, late of Menallen twp., dec'd.

146. Supplemental account of Sarah M. Beard, Administratrix of Levi Beard, dec'd.

147. Guardianship account of Isaac Lightner, Guardian of the person and estate of Geo. Jacob Peterhoff, deceased, minor son of Jacob Peterhoff, deceased.

148. Third account of Daniel Geiselman, surviving Executor of the last will and testament of Abraham Rees, deceased.

149. First and final account of Daniel Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of Jane Morrison, deceased.

150. The first and final account of Jacob Martin, Guardian of Andrew J. Lockart and Margaret Jane Lockart, minor children of Moses Lockart, deceased.

151. Third account of Christian Kauffman and Henry Kauffman, Executors of Henry Kauffman, Sr., deceased.

152. The account of Wm. Ross White, Administrator of the estate of Jeremiah Sheets, deceased.

153. The first account of William Ross, Administrator of the estate of James Ewing, late of Franklin township, deceased.

154. The second and final account of Michael Diehl, Administrator of the estate of William Gardner, late of Butler township, deceased.

155. Guardianship account of Samuel Bucher, Guardian of Mary Elizabeth Heitzelman, (late Deardorf,) deceased.

156. First account of Abraham Waybright, Executor of the last will and testament of Deborah Leatherman, deceased.

157. Account of Thomas D. Reed, Trustee for the real estate of John Jacob Pfeiffer, deceased.

SAUMUEL LILLY, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
March 21, 1865.

Tavern Licenses.

THE following applications to keep public houses of entertainment, have been filed in my office, with the requisite number of signers, and will be presented at the Court of Quarter Sessions, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of APRIL next:

Samuel Wolf, Borough of Gettysburg.
Geo. W. McClellan, " "
John L. Tate, " "
Cornelius B. Hanes, " "
David Bluebaugh, " "
Francis J. Wilson, " Berwick.
Henry Kebley, " "
Henry Babler, " Littlestown.
Levi Crabs, " "
Peter Lingenfelter, " "
Joseph Barker, " "
George W. Rex, Butler township.
Francis Breann, Cumberland "
Emmanuel Diller, Conowingo "
Barnard A. Curwell, Franklin "
Levi Keigler, " "
Haskell Leubster, " "
Abraham Hostetter, " "
George Bars, " "
John Spidle, " "
Samuel S. Moritz, Freedom "
Alex. Benchoff, Hamiltonburg "
Peter Shively, " "
Barney Biglum, " "
Daniel Baker, " "
John A. Beck, Huntingdon "
John A. Schultz, " "
Franklin Gardner, Latimore "
Oliver P. Myers, Menallen "
Charles Myers, " "
Conrad Wagner, Mount Pleasant "
Jacob Martin, Oxford "
E. M. Noel, " "
Jacob L. Grass, Strasburg "

William J. Martin, Gettysburg.
Reily & Sneeringer, Conowingo twp.
Francis S. Smith, Oxford.
JAMES J. FISK, Clerk.
March 28.—td.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Levavi Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, the 18th day of APRIL, 1865, at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A HALF LOT OF GROUND, situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., fronting on West High street on the south, adjoining lot of John Hennigh on the east, lot of Harriet Shillen on the west, and running back to an alley on the north, improved with a Frame Barn, with Shed and Corn Crib attached, containing on an alley 23 feet, more or less, and in depth about 30 feet, and about 16 feet in height, the said back building or shed being 16 feet by 19 feet, more or less, and about 8 feet in height, and the corn crib, and the lot or piece of ground and outhouse appurtenant to said building, Seized and taken in execution as the real estate of CONRAD MEINSTEY and CATHERINE MEINSTEY, his widow.

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, March 28, '65.
Ten per cent. of the purchase money up on all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down or upon failure to comply therewith the property will be again put up for sale.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE.

SOMETHING for every body to buy, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug and Variety Store. Just opened a fine assortment of

Drugs and Medicines, Patent Medicines, Stationery, Fancy Dry Goods, Confections, Groceries, &c.

TOBACCO, SEGARS, &c.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

JUST received a large supply of Spring and Summer Hats, the cheapest and best, considering the times, and were bought to Gettysburg. Call and see them at the cheap Shoe and Hat Store in Chambersburg street.

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.
May 17

GO to Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store and get his Medicinal Cough Candy

Nothing Else.

BUT Elegant, well made, fine fitting Dress and Business Coats, at PICKING'S. ANY QUANTITY of Cloth, Cassimere, Satin, Silk, Velvet, Satinets, Plush and Cotton Vests, at the well known stand of

PICKING'S.

NEVERTHELESS TRUE

that Picking in consequence of approaching spring, is selling off his large stock of OVER COATS, at very reduced prices. Call soon. 885 AIN WANTED

to inspect and buy from the handsome assortment of WOOL OVER SHIRTS, ever offered in this place, to be had at

PICKING'S.

KEEP TIME.

The President at the Front.

THE VIEWS OF THE CHIEF OF BATTLE.

[From the Washington Republican of Tuesday.] President Lincoln, the Commander in Chief of the army and navy of the United States, is still at City Point, and will not return to the Capital for three or four days. He retains his headquarters on board of the River Queen. Mrs. Lincoln, Captain Robert Lincoln, of Lieut. General Grant's Staff, and Master Theodore Lincoln and H. A. Risley, Esq., and Wm. P. Mellen, Esq., of the Treasury Department, who accompanied the President on the trip, have constituted his party.

The shock of battle startled the Presidential party from their quiet repose early on Saturday morning. The attack by the enemy was so sudden, and the distance to the scene of action was so great, that the President and his friends could not reach near enough to the field in season to witness the battle. They all arrived in time to see its close. The President was accompanied by General Grant and Staff, and was greeted all along the lines with the wildest enthusiasm. He occupied an eminence overlooking the field as the victors marched off with their prisoners. The Commander-in-Chief was recognized, and the guards, flanking the column of captured Rebels, began to cheer, and like electricity the welcome shot ran down the line, to the utter amazement of the prisoners, who soon learned the cause.

The whole of the Presidential party passed over the field after the battle, and witnessed the grand and awful scene. While contemplating it General Parke, commander of the gallant Ninth Corps, rode up to report to General Grant. "He was in the thickest of the fight. The smoke and dust of battle was still upon him."

Lieut. General Grant thanked him in person for his skill and gallantry, and the President complimented him highly, not only for checking the advance of the audacious foe, but for the manner in which his men had crashed to the earth or carried off as captives nearly the entire column of Rebels.

On Sunday morning the steamer River Queen, with the Presidential party on board, went up the James river to Aiken's Landing and beyond to Fort Harrison, within six miles and in sight of Richmond. On this excursion General Grant and several members of his Staff, together with Gen. Sheridan, to whom the President gave a very warm greeting, accompanied the party. Upon their return they encountered a pontoon bridge across the river, upon which Gen. Sheridan's cavalry was crossing from the north to the south side.

The President returned to City Point in the afternoon, much gratified with what he had seen and heard.

Yesterday Lieut. General Grant and Mrs. Grant and several members of the General's Staff, together with General Sheridan and Messrs. Risley and Mellen, were the guests of the President, on board the River Queen, at dinner.

President Lincoln's Ideas of the Present Military Situation.

Some Western friends of the President were recently talking with him about Sherman's grand march. The conversation now turned on the danger which Sherman's troops would encounter from the Rebels as they approached near enough to Richmond to enable Lee to suddenly reinforce John. Johnston. One of the interlocutors said: "Mr. Lincoln, as Sherman's army advances, the Rebel forces necessarily concentrate and increase in number. Before long Gen. Sherman will drive the columns of Johnston, Bragg, Hoke and others within a few days' march of Lee's main army. May not Lee suddenly march south with the bulk of his army, form a junction with Johnston's troops, and, before Grant can follow any considerable distance, strike Sherman's columns with superior force, break his lines, defeat his army, and drive his broken fragments back to the coast, and with his whole army give battle to Grant, and perhaps defeat him?"

"And perhaps not," replied the President. "Napoleon tried the same game on the British and Prussians in 1815. He concentrated his forces and fell suddenly on Blücher and won an indecisive victory. He then whirled round and attacked the British and met his Waterloo. Bonaparte was hardly inferior to Lee in military talents or experience. But are you sure that Lee's forces, united with Johnston's, could beat Sherman's army? Could he gain his line before meeting with his Waterloo when he attacks Grant? I tell you, gentlemen, there is a heap of fight in 100,000 Western veterans. They are like old Zach. Taylor at Buena Vista—they don't know when they are whipped."

"We partake of the President's faith, and with him believe there is a heap of fight in 100,000 Western veterans"—Chicago Tribune.

The Tide of Emigration.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, March 24.] The scenes on the levees just now are quite suggestive. Hundreds of Missourians of the Rebel persuasion are leaving with their "traps" for other States, and hundreds of the sturdy yeomanry of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, and of States further east are pouring in upon us. The Missouri river boats are carrying emigrants to Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and California, besides leaving hundreds along the river banks in our own State. The reports which reach us every day from the interior between an unparalleled activity in land sales in every county. The regions which have been the most frequently ravaged by guerrillas are as much sought after as any other, owing to the correct impression that land is very cheap in such localities. The infusion of this extensive free State element is calculated to give Missouri a long start ahead as peaceful times are fully restored everywhere in the land.

Among the developments of the recent engagement before Petersburg, is the fact that the spirit of the Rebel soldiers is thoroughly broken. A letter from a general officer, written on Saturday evening, says: "The result of to-day's operations has demonstrated the fact that the spirit of their men is broken. The charge of Early's old corps was a feeble thing—not equal to what one of their brigades used to do in days gone by. To-day's proceedings must thoroughly convince Lee that he cannot effect an entrance through our present line, even if he should mass his entire army in column by corps."

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.
GETTYSBURG.

Tuesday Evening, April 4, 1865.

An Address to the Philomathean Literary Society of the Leeburg (Pa.) Institute, on the 5th Oct., by Rev. DANIEL GARVER, has been presented to us. We have glanced over it hastily, and were interested in it. The author has, though comparatively a young man, obtained quite a reputation—and we think this will not detract from it. It is from the press of Boyer & Aughinbaugh, Gettysburg, and executed in very neat style. The pamphlet is for sale at the bookstore of A. D. Buchler—price 20 cts.

Lieut. WASHINGTON MORRISON, of Co. H. 22d Pa. Cavalry, has been promoted from Second to First Lieutenant of said Company.

Lieut. BOYER, of Co. K., 184th Regt. Pa., has been honorably discharged from the service—the wound he received some months ago disqualifying him for further action. He has returned home.

Capt. ADAMS, of Co. K., 184th Regt. Pa., was presented, at Harrisburg, before his Company left, with a splendid sword, and a beautiful belt and sash. He has been home on a furlough, and was to leave yesterday for the front.

A. W. Flemming has sold his house and lot, on Breckinridge street, to Ann Maria Crawford, for \$825, cash.

We, the undersigned, cordially recommend to the notice of the friends of "THE CHRISTIAN COMMISSION," the offer of A. H. T. ANTHONY & Co., to devote to this object twenty five per cent. of their Retail Sales of Albums, Stereoscopic Views, and Card Photographs, for the fortnight commencing April 3d, as set forth in their Advertisement.

GEORGE H. STUART, Pres. of N. S. Christian Commission.

J. T. DURYEA, Sec. N. Y. Branch Christian Commission.

MORRIS K. JESUP, THEODORE ROOSEVELT, WM. E. DODGE, Chairman N. Y. Branch.

The whole of the first series of the Seven-Thirty bonds, in all \$161,000,000, has been taken by the people in the brief period of forty-three days. That issue of the second series, dated June 15, will go on without interruption, and buyers will get back interest at the rate of 7.3-10 per cent. from the time of their subscription up to that date.

The unanimous testimony of officers who were in the fight on Saturday week in front of Petersburg, is, that the Rebel soldiers do not fight with any heart or zeal, but on the contrary, when outside of their earthworks, are evidently more intent on being captured than using their arms. They surrender by companies and regiments on the first suspicion of being flanked, and, in short, the fight is entirely taken out of them. After their capture a large number of prisoners requested permission to take the oath, so that they need not be subjected to an exchange. The revelation of the feelings and dispositions of the soldiers of his pet army must have convinced General Lee, if nothing else would, of the hopelessness of further efforts to sustain the Rebel cause.

SUCCESS OF THE 7-30 LOAN.—Our readers will notice that subscriptions to the popular 7-30 Loan are still continued in the most liberal manner. To the Old World the success of these Peoples' Loans is one of the wonders of a Republic. The Government does not seek to borrow in foreign markets; it offers no premiums to bankers, but appeals directly to the people, and with what success is sufficiently shown by the fact that during forty-three days they subscribed and paid cash down for one hundred and sixty one million dollars of the 7-30 Loan. There can be no stronger evidence of public confidence in Government securities.

CONTINUED DECLINE OF PRICES IN NEW YORK.—A New York correspondent writing on Thursday evening, says:

The decline in gold early in the morning had a depressing effect upon the produce exchange, and the market generally took a lower range. There is very little disposition to buy, and the fall in prices does not stimulate any increased activity. Flour fell off 10c25 cents; wheat 2c3 cents; corn 1c2 cents; oats 2c3 cents; whiskey 1 cent. Cotton declined 1c3 cents, and petroleum was slightly lower. The oats speculators are now taking their turn, and rapidly coming to grief. Prime Western oats, which were in demand a few weeks ago at \$1.15, are now offered at 95 cents, with buyers at 85c88 only. As an indication of the future course of the flour market we may cite a sale of 2,000 bbls. Extra State, for June delivery, at 67. By referring to the commercial report it will be seen that this flour sold at \$9.25a\$9.50.

Of the 110 Rebel officers captured at Port Steadman, sent to the Old Capital on Monday week, four were Colonels, two Lieutenants, Colonels, six Majors, eight Captains and ninety Lieutenants, representing not less than forty Rebel regiments that were engaged in the attack.

Contracts for supplying sugar to the United States were awarded at Chicago on Thursday last—60,000 pounds at 16c per pound, and 40,000 at 16c.

The Peace Rumors.

In regard to the latest peace rumors, the Washington Chronicle of Thursday remarks:

"The rumor which is retailed by the gossips of the town, of the meeting of President Lincoln and Gen. Grant, Sherman, Meade, Ord, and Sheridan, on board the steamer River Queen, is undoubtedly correct; but we can assure our readers that the result of the conference is not known. The statement that General Lee has asked for a conference with General Grant is entirely without foundation. That great events are impending, there can be no doubt."

The Intelligencer has the following on the same subject:

"The protracted absence of the President, at or near the seat of hostilities, is generally interpreted as a harbinger of an early pacific solution of the complications that civil war has precipitated with all its woes. The fact, as received in well informed quarters, that General Sherman has been in the councils at the front, gives assurance that the oft-repeated views of that great soldier and civilian as to the interests of the Southern people may take practical form and effect. Moreover, all peace rumors, reports and wishes have been strongly fortified by the alleged fact that Secretary Seward left the city at a late hour yesterday for the front."

The New York Tribune, referring to the rumors, remarks:

"That Mr. Lincoln departed for the James in the hope that he might bring peace with him on his return, we are as well assured as if he had told us so; and that his remaining with Gen. Grant after his companions had left for Washington was dictated by public considerations, is too palpable to be doubted. We write un-informed as to the truth or baselessness of the specific rumors of yesterday that a conference was then proceeding between the President and Gen. Grant on our side and Jefferson Davis and Gen. Lee on the other and assume that it was premature if not wholly unfounded. But that the President will not return to Washington without having satisfied himself, no matter how informally, that the master spirits at Richmond are or are not ready to accept peace on the basis of reunion, we hold beyond question."

The Washington Republican says:

"At three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon Secretary Seward, accompanied by a few friends, including the British and Spanish Ministers, embarked on board a Government steamer at the navy yard and left for Fortress Monroe and City Point. How far the present mission of the distinguished Secretary may relate to the existing rumors that peace negotiations are going on, is not for us to say."

The Rebels having become apprised of Grant's movement, and believing that he had weakened his lines in front of Petersburg, made three unsuccessful attempts on Wednesday night to break through the lines of the Ninth Corps in vicinity of Fort Steadman.

Our troops anticipating something of the kind, were in readiness to receive the rebels; and as soon as the first demonstration was made by the enemy, which was about nine o'clock, P. M., our forts and artillery opened upon them a sharp fire, which drove them back in confusion.

The rebels repeated the attempt with the same ill success, each time being hurled back to their lines, and finally abandoning the contest about two o'clock in the morning. The rebel loss had not been ascertained when the Dictator took her departure, but it must have been considerable, as the firing upon our side was terrific, the flashes of the cannon lighting up the heavens for miles around, and being plainly visible from the decks of the steamers lying in the stream at City Point. Our own loss in killed and wounded (we fighting under cover) is reported to be trifling, less than half a dozen in all.

SATURDAY, April 1.—The press correspondence gives some particulars of the movement of the Army of the Potomac, which commenced on Wednesday. Our troops were put in motion early Wednesday morning, General Sheridan's cavalry leading the advance. The route is the same as that pursued by the army in previous advances, by the Vaught and Halifax roads, towards the Southside railroad, with the view of striking it somewhere near the junction at Burkesville. General Sheridan occupied Dinwiddie Court House, twenty five miles from Burkesville, on Wednesday morning, and was pushing on. Our infantry forces met a Rebel division on the Boydton Road, west of Hatcher's run, on Wednesday afternoon. The rebels drew up in line of battle to resist our progress, not knowing the force before them, and were quickly repulsed with heavy loss. Prisoners taken reported the movement a surprise, General Lee having anticipated an attack in the vicinity of Fort Steadman and concentrated troops there. The rebels were hurrying troops toward the Southside Railroad during Wednesday, but it was believed that General Sheridan had the start, and would succeed in reaching and destroying the railroad. During Wednesday night heavy cannonading was heard in front of Petersburg, and the mail boat from City Point brings a report that the Rebels made three assaults on our lines, and were each time repulsed with heavy loss. The latest reports place our infantry near the Boydton plank road, and within five miles of the Southside railroad. A heavy battle was thought probable. President Lincoln is still with the army, and on Wednesday again visited the lines in front of Petersburg.

On the 20th of last month probably the last of the blockade running steamers to arrive from our southern ports have reached Nassau, and there were then lying idle in her harbor no less than thirty five of them, their occupation gone. They represented altogether a capital of \$15,000,000.

During the month of March, 2,860 deserters from Lee's army were received in Washington, to all of whom the oath of allegiance was administered by Capt. Russel, of Colonel Ingraham's Staff. This is a considerable increase over the month of February, when there were but 1,239 received.

The Internal Revenue Law.

The amended revenue law, passed at the late session of Congress, went into effect on Saturday last, April 1st, except as it relates to licenses. An exchange gives the following as the leading changes made by the amended law:

By this act, the tax on all manufactures and other articles mentioned in section 94, of the act of June 30, 1864, together with such additional articles as are named in the amendatory act itself, is increased twenty per cent.—except as to coal illuminating oil, refined, and kerosene, benzine and benzole, wood screws, paper of all descriptions, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews and similar publications, cotton, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots. All cigars sold after the 1st of April will be subject to \$10 tax per thousand, without regard to quality. After that day also all substitute brokers will be required to pay a tax of \$10 on every man actually mustered into military service. The act defines a substitute broker to be any person who shall furnish or offer to furnish for pay, fee or reward, volunteers, representative recruits, or substitutes for men drafted or liable to be drafted.

The amendatory act provides that all incomes over \$5,000 shall pay a tax of five per cent. on the excess over \$500, and all incomes over \$3,000, a tax of ten per cent. on the excess beyond that amount. This applies to the incomes of 1864. All dividends derived from banks and other corporations, and interest received on bonds of corporations, are required to be included in the return, and a deduction will be made from the whole amount of tax ascertained to be due on the aggregate return, of the amount of tax withheld by said corporations, (which was on all dividends paid prior to July last, three per cent and all dividends after that time, five per cent.) Income derived from interest on notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States, and all premiums on gold and coupons, are also included. All returns must be made under oath. The income of husband and wife and minor children must all be included in one return. Only one deduction of six hundred dollars can be made from the aggregate incomes of all the members of any family, composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife. The National income tax paid within the year is also a proper deduction.

This act, it will be seen from the above hints, will be far more searching than the previous law, and will tend to bring out a much larger revenue.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.—The total receipts from July 1, 1864, to last Saturday, March 25, 1865, were \$159,664,816.84. As the increased taxation commences on the 1st of April, and as the returns of the income tax will reach Washington in June, it is safe to estimate that the receipts of internal revenue for the present fiscal year, will exceed \$200,000,000. This is somewhat over the sum total realized in Great Britain in 1864, from excise duties, stamps, taxes, and property and income taxes, and it will more than pay the interest on our public debt, which has been estimated at \$180,000,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that a receipt for the payment of a bill of goods is a receipt for the payment of a debt due, and, as such, is subject to stamp duty. Nor does it make any difference whether the purchaser pays the bill in cash or gives his note, check, draft, or otherwise. If the debt paid exceeds \$20, the receipt is subject to stamp duty.

The Lady's Friend.

"GRANDMOTHER'S STORY" is the significant title of the handsome and expressive steel engraving of the APRIL number of the LADY'S FRIEND. The story attached to it, by Bella Z. Spencer, explains the significance of the engraving. Then we have the usual richly colored double steel Fashion Plate. Then a variety of other engravings of the fashions, work table, &c. Then for music, a song, "I built a Bridge of Fancies." Then the usual amount of literary matter, including "Lavinia's Education," by Julia Gill; "A Story of a Household," by Mrs. Hosmer; "Larry O'Leary's Ghost," by Emma M. Johnston; "Two Kisses," by Ida Mason; "An Every-day Story," by Leslie Walter; "Four Birthdays," by Frances Lee; "The Strive in the Block," by Beatrice Colonna; Novelties for April, Editor's Department, New Books, Receipts, Fashions, &c. &c.

Price \$2.50; 2 copies \$4.00; 9 copies \$16.00; 21 copies \$35.00. Specimen numbers will be sent to those desirous of making up clubs for 15 cts. Wheeler & Wilson's celebrated Sewing Machines are furnished as Premiums. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

Now is the time to send on subscriptions for 1865.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The Second Comptroller of the Treasury has decided that the installments of bounties under general orders of June 25, 1863, are payable on regular pay days, with an alternative founded on time of service since enlistment. In fact the installments are intended to indicate the time for which they were severally made payable. If an enlistment man, entitled to bounty, be discharged after a service, from date of muster in, two months, six months, one year, eighteen months, &c., he is entitled to the particular installment based upon each of these respective periods of time, although the regular pay day referred to in the general orders has not occurred.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PARKERSBURG.—A letter from Parkersburg, West Virginia, dated the 28th ult., informs us that at one o'clock on the morning of that day a fire broke out in Parkersburg, West Virginia, which raged for six or seven hours, and before it could be subdued destroyed an entire block in the centre of the city. Amongst the buildings destroyed were the Second National Bank (lately organized) the Continental Restaurant, the office of the Gazette, (the only newspaper in the town), and many stores. The loss is estimated at \$800,000, on which there was no insurance.

TAKEN THE OATH.—It is stated that John Overton, the Tennessee millionaire, who gave \$5,000,000 to aid the rebellion, has deserted the cause, taken the oath, and is a recognized citizen of Nashville.

The Hopelessness of the Rebellion Admitted.

MOOREHEAD CITY, N. C., March 28.—A member of the North Carolina Legislature from Pasquotank county, Mr. Grundy, has feigned his home from Raleigh for the purpose of taking the oath of allegiance. He says that Johnston's forces all told will not number more than half of Sherman's army, and that the combined armies of Lee and Johnston will not outnumber the Lee numbers of Sherman and Schofield. He also states that the members of the present Legislature openly admit that there is no possible hope for the Confederacy, and that they have met under rebel auspices for the last time. He thinks that if Johnson makes a stand, it will be at Raleigh, six miles northeast of Raleigh, as that place, though it does not cover Raleigh, is a position of great natural strength.

People from all sections of North Carolina are bringing a pressure to bear upon the State authorities in favor of immediate submission and return to the Union, which a majority of the Legislature will assent to. If Governor Vance can be brought over, who now manifests a disposition to yield, Raleigh will be surrendered by him to Sherman with this understanding. Mr. Grundy says that the Legislature and people are reconciled to the abandonment of slavery, and the first act of the Legislature will be to ratify the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery.

The proposition of Lee and Davis to arm the slaves and thereby demoralizing and making them a dangerous element, has made slavery odious to its former supporters, who now generally concede that the slaves must be made free in order to be made soldiers.

It now appears that the Rebel President is endeavoring to obtain peace through the State authorities of North Carolina.

A general pardon and restoration of property by the government is the offset which Davis requires for the abandonment of slavery. On these conditions, according to the same authority, he professes to be willing to unite with the North in a foreign war under one flag.

The Raleigh Standard intimates that terms will be offered, which both parties can accept with honor, which will bring them all again under one flag, in a foreign war of conquest, averting joint injuries which both sections have received.

Most of Sherman's men are each in possession of a captured horse, which renders this material very cheap at Goldsboro', where this great army is now resting for a short time in strong positions, well fortified.

The country is very rich, and supplies are very abundant.

Gen. Sherman came through from Goldsboro' to Newbern yesterday, in four hours, on his way to Fortress Monroe. When he comes back, which will be before the enemy learns of his absence, Vance and Davis will ascertain what kind of a peace they are to have.

Trains are running through from Newbern to Goldsboro'. Sherman's men, who consider him the greatest man in the world, say they intend to have the honor of taking Richmond themselves. There certainly never was an army more proud of their leader and so happy and confident. Generals Terry and Schofield's men claim that they are also members of Sherman's grand army, and that the armies of England and France combined would be powerless against them.

The chief topic of conversation in Sherman's army is in regard to the probability of a foreign war, and rebel prisoners all say that their army is equally desirous of such an event, and would readily shake hands and cheer each other over this mode of settling their grievances. They say they have it all planned out that Sherman and Lee are to lead the two armies, with Grant for their Lieutenant General.

A letter from Goldsboro' says that the scene when Sherman's veterans marched in and met Schofield's men was enthusiastic beyond description. The gallant fellows had swept everything before them, and had at last met their reinforcements and supplies at a new base, and after having won new victories. Schofield's Corps, it will be recollected, was a part of Sherman's army down to the capture of Atlanta, and this reunion under such circumstances was very gratifying.

The Rebels have succeeded in making a start in the business of recruiting their armies with negroes. The first installment of these sable warriors in the cause of Jeff Davis, consisting of two companies, were on exhibition in Richmond on Wednesday week, when there was a general turnout of all the inhabitants to see them go through the manual of arms. The Sentinel says the dummies were clad in ludicrous appearance, but those who witnessed the drill "generally concurred in the opinion that Sambo could be taught to handle a gun as well as a hoe." The Engineer proposes that the ladies of Richmond shall present the "colored battalion" with a flag.

TROUBLE AMONG THE BREWERS.—On Monday the collector of internal revenue at Pittsburgh, closed up some thirteen breweries upon a charge of defrauding the government by making false returns. The collector alleges that the government has been largely defrauded by the making of false returns by the brewers. The following persons and firms were arrested: Hickman & Co., Gottlieb Siedle, C. Eberhardt, S. Huid, J. Gipperich & Co., N. Tschudy, Louis & Walz, King & Obe, N. Hoffmann, J. Weissert, H. Hardt, L. Karn, and S. Hochschwender. The establishments have been placed in charge of government officials, and all work has been suspended.—Pittsburg Post.

All the cotton captured in Savannah is now on shipboard, and it amounts to thirty eight thousand seven hundred and several thousands more than the highest estimates when Savannah fell into the hands of General Sherman. Nearly all the vessels have arrived at New York and their cargoes have been discharged at the Government storehouses on Staten Island; and the last vessels of the fleet were to start from Savannah on Saturday week.

Advices from Chickasaw, Alabama, of the 21st ult., says that ten thousand of our cavalry is under marching orders at that point, and it is supposed they will go South to intercept the retreat of the rebels from Mobile.

THE DEFEAT OF JOHNSTON.

SEVEN GUNS AND SEVEN THOUSAND PRISONERS CAPTURED.

NEW YORK, March 28.—Advices from Newbern, of the 24th, say that the enemy captured three guns from us on the first day of the battle at Bentonville, but on the arrival of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Corps the enemy were driven in all directions, leaving the three guns and seven others, besides seven thousand prisoners and their dead and wounded. Deserters are coming in in large numbers.

General Sherman, since his junction with Terry and Schofield, is now strong enough to sweep everything before him. He will rest and be ready to move again soon, with Goldsboro' as his base.

The wounded will be brought to Newbern.

The people along Sherman's and Schofield's route of march gave the troops a hearty welcome.

It is reported that twenty thousand of Sherman's men are without shoes, but supplies have gone forward from Newbern.

A large amount of cotton and other property has been captured by our forces.

The enemy burned one thousand bales of cotton at Goldsboro' before we took possession of the place.

The prisoners captured by Gen. Sherman are arriving at Newbern; 500 arrived there last night and 2,000 reached Kingston at the same time. The rest will be forwarded as fast as possible.

Reinforcements for Sherman are continually arriving. Deserters and refugees continue to come in in great numbers. Our troops will doubtless take a few days' rest at Goldsboro', and General Sherman may make a brief visit to Grant.

From the Army of the Potomac.

Importance of the Victory of March 23th.—The Enemy Driven at Every Point—Their Soldiers out of Heart—Eager to Desert.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, March 26, (Sunday).—The engagement of yesterday was, as already reported, without doubt, the most important and successful for the Union arms that has taken place since our arrival in front of Petersburg. Not only was the enemy met and defeated at every point, but the fact was clearly demonstrated that they have lost heart in their cause, and that large numbers are ready and anxious to lay down their arms and give up the struggle.

After they had succeeded in gaining possession of Fort Steadman, they at once fell to plundering the luggage in the tents, and all their officers could do and say would not induce them to desert. Those who remained in line fought with nothing like the enthusiasm they exhibited last summer, and many laid down their arms at the first opportunity of reaching the rear. On witnessing this, the rebel officers determined to return to their own lines as rapidly as possible, and urging their men over the works manured to get a large portion of the assaulting column back in safety—Hundreds, however, ran and hid in the bomb proof, and waited there for our men to come and take them prisoners.

The number of prisoners brought in by the Ninth Corps was reported yesterday currently at 1,800. The loss in this corps is not far from six hundred, though the official figures have not yet been ascertained. After the fight ceased at this part of the line, it was thought the attack might have been made to cover a more important one on the left, and consequently, the entire army was put under arms to be ready for any emergency. General Humphreys was ordered to make a reconnaissance in front of his line, to develop the enemy's strength and ascertain their movements. This was done shortly before noon, and the picket line was either driven in or captured for a considerable distance. Our men still continued to advance and part of the third division reached and took possession of the second line of slight works, but the Rebels soon after charged the latter in line of battle and forced our men back to the line first taken from them. This was principally caused by the enfilading fire from two batteries which they were enabled to throw along this advanced position.

From this time until four o'clock, P. M., the firing was not very severe, the enemy having retired to their works, leaving a strong picket line to hold the pits. At this hour the signal to fall in was sounded along the rebel line, and soon after a heavy column appeared and forming in line of battle advanced in a charge on Gen. Miles' division, but they were gallantly received by the heroes of this division, who soon drove the enemy back in disorder with heavy loss. Twice they repeated the attempt to break through the line, and failing in this, they endeavored to turn the right flank, but General Miles was as ready to receive them here as at other points, and they finally fell back and disappeared, leaving their dead and many wounded on the field. The roar of musketry on this part of the ground was as severe and continuous for two or three hours as we have ever heard and was not surpassed even by that heard in the Wilderness fight.

Gen. Miles and his officers and men, particularly the Irish brigade, received the highest praise for their gallant behavior on the occasion. The 3d division, under Gen. Mott, held the centre of the line, and repulsed each attack of the enemy with spirit, although the contest here was not so desperate as in front of the 1st division.

The 12th New York and the 11th New Jersey regiments are highly spoken of for their conduct under Col. Schorover.

The 2d division held the extreme left of the line towards Hatcher's run, the brigade commanded by General Smyth only being engaged. They advanced at the same time with the rest of the line, and took part of the enemy's works, with a number of prisoners.

The losses in the 2d Corps, as near as can be ascertained, are about 650, with probably 100 missing. Among the casualties are the following: Col. Bills, 95th Pennsylvania infantry, wounded; Major Hamilton, 110th Pennsylvania, wounded, and Captain Stewart, 110th Pennsylvania, killed.

The engagement between the 6th Corps and the enemy was not so severe as at the other parts of the line where the 2d and 9th fought.

Here also the object of the attack was to feel the enemy and ascertain if the

works were occupied in force. Some of the troops finally reached the rebel pickets and took 647 prisoners, driving the remainder back to the main works.

The enemy's batteries were very active here and did a good deal of mischief. Firing was kept up till dark, without any attempt on their part to regain the lost ground.

The casualties in the Sixth Corps are 35 officers and 414 men.

The hospitals of the Sixth Corps being insufficient to accommodate all the wounded, Colonel Spaulding, of the Fifth New York Engineers, and his officers, not only tendered the use of their handsome church and residences to the surgeons, but rendered valuable aid in caring for the sufferers, making them coffee, &c., and doing all in their power to make them comfortable.

The number of prisoners in our hands, as the result of the day's operations, is 2,571 enlisted men and 88 officers, besides about 150 wounded in our hospitals. An order is being issued to the army congratulating the officers and men on the splendid victory achieved over the enemies of the country, and thanking them for their behavior on the occasion.

Another Reported Peace Movement.

GENERAL LEE ASKING FOR TERMS OF PEACE.

The Washington Republican of Wednesday evening, gives prominence to the following, which is important, if true:

A report reaches us to-day that after the disastrous repulse given to Lee on Saturday last, he became satisfied that in view of the recent defeat of Johnston, in North Carolina, and the formidable combination of Schofield's and Sherman's armies, under the latter, that further resistance to the national arms is useless, and to the end that a settlement of existing difficulties may be had, and the effusion of blood stopped, Gen. Lee authorized Gen. Longstreet to repeat his request for an interview between the former and Gen. Grant.

A council of war was held on board the River Queen on Tuesday, at which the President, Lieut. General Grant, Majors General W. T. Sherman, Major Gen. Meade, Major General Ord, Major General Sheridan, and others, were present. Precisely what has grown out of this council, or whether the report that Lee has asked for another interview with a view to a termination of the war, are matters about which we do not feel at liberty to speak at present. That Lee believes the rebel cause hopeless there is no doubt.

We are informed from sources of the highest respectability and truthfulness in this city, that positive and direct information has been received here from General Lee that he cannot long remain in Richmond with his army, the means of supplies having become too small by reason of the destruction of the James River Canal—the principal channel of supply for his army.

Gen. Lee says that to march out of Richmond and attempt to fight in open field the combinations brought against him by Grant would be wholesale murder. From all we can learn, we fully believe that Lee will very soon accept the best terms he can obtain from Gen. Grant.